THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

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RICHARD DEACON, } EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS
HERBERT PETERSON, }

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: NEUTRAL IN POLITICS.

SEE PROSPECTUS ON NEXT PAGE.

DEVOTED TO MORALITY, PURE LITERATURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, AGRICULTURE, THE COMMERCIAL INTEREST, SCIENCE, ART AND AMUSEMENT.

VOLUME XXXV. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1855. WHOLE NO. 1775.

Choice Poetry.

"NOT TO MYSELF ALONE."

> Not to myself alone,
> This little rosebud fragrance shed I breathe;
> Not to myself alone I hail and bless;
> With happy heart I sing, and sing my praise;
> And gladden all things with my radiance bright.
> Not to myself alone
> Do I exist.
> The humblest flower that ever dyed doth hide
> From threatening ill.*
>
> Not to myself alone
> This morning rose with human pride doth bloom;
> * Not to myself alone I sing my song;
> I write again night's warnings of to-day;
> But power and all pleasure I would not have!
> A friendly beacon at Heaven's open gate,
> Not to myself alone
> This man might serve forget, in every line,
> His hope is set in me.
>
> Not to myself alone,
> The honey-bee doth seek the flowers and sip;
> * Not to myself alone from flower to flower I roam;
> I vision forth the gardens, and the bower,
> And to the love of contemplation lead I you
> For once I was a mortal even as you
> Not to myself alone
> Learned I to enjoy my cheerless lot
> Not to myself alone
> Was I a child.*
>
> Not to myself alone,*
> The evening bird doth carol forth its song;
> * Not to myself alone I cause my song—
> Not to myself alone I sing my evening vesper,
> And have the sweetest use I speaking gifts;
> I receive and entertain the tongued air
> In strange tones
> Not to myself alone,*
> The strawberry doth hide beneath the leaf;
> * Not to myself alone I hide my fruit;
> I receive and entertain the tongued air
> In strange tones
> Not to myself alone.*
> Not to myself alone I sing my song—
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SATURDAY

EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1851.

TERMS, &c.

The terms of the Post are $1, if paid in advance, or if not paid in advance, $2. For six volumes, one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms to Clubs, to be sent in the city or to subscribers, and to the country to one Post Office:

4 Copies one to the getter up of the Club,)	$3.00	Per Annum.
10 " and one to the getter up of the Club,)	7.50	"
20 " and one to the getter up of the Club,)	15.00	"

Persons sending in Active Clubs of twenty or more names by the 1st of January, will be entitled to a Premium, as follows:

The Money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be obtained, if practicable, and the money will then be collected from the drawee.

Post Masters and others sending for Clubs, ought, under a fear of having their names used in our address, when they can do so conveniently, to procure the Clubs and are invariably engaged at the expiration of the period for which they have subscribed.

A Rare Investment.—Our subscribers will wish before they go any more to subscribe for a paper out of this city. They will find much cheaper, and much better.

All persons writing on business to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the town, in which they live. All letters should be post paid.

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post Office to which they are now receiving, as well as the Post-Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

We trust that each of our old friends the Post-Masters, or he not find inclined to make exertions to get up clubs, will at least show our Prospectus to other industrial and respectable persons who will be willing to do clubs, &c.

PROSPECTUS.

We may state, for the benefit of strangers who chance to see this number of the Post, that it is now in its TENTH-FOURTH year, and has between 80,000 and 90,000 subscribers.

Upon the list of its subscribers are enrolled the names of Hon. Southwood, Gerald Greenwood, Rev. Dunbar, Mary Irving, Esqs. Ellwood, Allen Carey, Mayor Vaughan Fenton &c. &c. Besides all these *Great Greenwood will write for no other weekly paper.*

Among the original productions already engaged for the present year, we have the following:

The Orkin Sovereign, by Grace Greenwood,

The Hawk's Will, by Grace Greenwood,

Harry Harwyn; or, the Coxes were a Steven Lamyer, by Mary Irving,

Vitia, a Story of Life's Revenges, by Mrs. Smithbrick, author of "The Lost Heiress," &c. &c. &c.

In addition, of course, to the above, we shall endeavor to keep up our usual variety of Miscellany, Comical Scenes and Letters, Pictures of Life in our own and foreign lands, Choice Selections from all sources, Descriptive Articles, General News and Resource Articles. Tate of the Parson and Sooke Makers, Rare News Low. Reports, &c. &c. Our object being to give a Complete Record, as far as our limits will allow, of the Great World. For terms, &c., see head of column.

THE WILLIAMSON CASE.

We see that Judge Kane, presiding in the Circuit Court of the United States in lower Pennsylvania, has refused to discharge Kane, of the U. S. District Court, in relation to the part taken by Mr. Williamson of this city, in rescuing Col. Wheeler, of North Carolina, of that the latter should be sent to the penitentiary. We then remarked that we were unable to see in the case that very great "gravity" which it seemed to be felt by the Court in the mind of Judge Kane. But the case, has since been somewhat a new and serious aspect—involving the very existence of that cherished and important institution, the Trial by Jury. At a recent hearing in the case of Williamson, Judge Kane delivered an opinion, which contained as follows:

"It is enough that I find, as the case stands now, the plain and simple grounds of action therein, Mr. Williamson, has been guilty of the turned fruitfully and fully to the writ of habeas corpus, and thereby, and therefore committed for a contempt of the legal process of the Court.

As to the charge of "conspiracy," which is also preferred against which looks to a committal for purposes of trial, it is unnecessary, for, as I have said, I find the contempt sufficient.

Mr. Williamson, the respondent, in the meantime, will be entitled to enter into recognizance with sureties, or he may be remanded to the custody of the Marshal.

Before we proceed, we wish our readers to contrast the above, with the reported remarks of Judge Kane at the commencement of the first hearing—

Judge Kane said the case was one so grave, and the consequences so might be so very grave to the respondent, if he might not be entitled to the benefit of a patience, that he was desirous to conduct every step upon the case serious, as long time as reflection. In the meantime, had might be taken; it did not, he agreed that will willingly apply the bail bonds to the respondent, if he desired it, to have all the time for deliberation in such Club and at the same time, and deep reflection.

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SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA: SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1828.

General News.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamship Admiral Codrington arrived at Boston on the 14th inst.

Advices from Constantinople to the 1st ult. had been received in London at the date of her departure, stated that Lord John Russell's mission had proved successful, and that the difficulties between Turkey and Greece were likely to be settled to the satisfaction of the latter.

The Imperial had been subjected to two days' quarantine at the Dardanelles. The passengers were consequently much annoyed, and the vessel's cargo was damaged by the rain. The insurgents were growing rapidly formidable under the leadership of Ypsilanti.

The British Parliament will be re-assembled on the 19th ult.

The circumstances which led to the resignation of Lord John Russell, were briefly as follows:—Some months ago, he was called upon by the Commander-in-Chief.

Resigned In the middle of the 19th century cuffs were carried to the trunk, which was the very proper place for them. It was not necessary to insinuate them carefully into the pocket, as is the fashion now. Had it been the case, they would be so bloody, and you dressed to leave his extremities in the custody of your valet. Then, too, the cuffs were of the finest linen, and were worn only on state occasions. Now they are of every color, and more than either, to be worn every day. Then they

Selected Poetry.

DOUBT.

Selected Articles.

MARRIAGE IN RUSSIA.—The Summer Garden of St. Petersburg presents a most animated appearance, which it shares with no other that I am aware of, save with the garden of the Tuileries in Paris. Like the former, and unlike the garden of the Tuileries, this garden is the rendezvous par excellence of the most charming children, who repair thither, accompanied by their mothers and nurses, to people the solitary walks, and make the shrubberies resound with their buoyant mirth.

Fifteen or sixteen years later, these children reappear upon the same scene, but, alas! the light which here settles thoughtless, and to play a more serious game. On Whitesunday afternoon are there to be seen, ranged in long rows, seated in the shade, and often imbedded with costly jewels, the daughters of the nobility and clergy of Petersburgers. Harrowing is the aspect of the display. It is a show of brides.

Young bachelors, disposed to marry, now walk up and down the line of damsels, critically inspecting them as they pass. Should their eye indicate that they have made a choice, a matchmaking friend of the young lady's corps out of the rear rank, joins the would-be-lover, and first finds out who he is through the garden, informing him of the girl's circumstances, her family connections, pecuniary qualities, &c., and obtaining from him similar information concerning himself. Should this so far seem to be understanding that the consent of the lady and her parents to serious remarks is to be solicited, the matchmaker conducts her candidate to the mother, who introduces him to her daughter, invites him to lay tea, and a wedding in the course of the month of the acquaintance then regularly commenced. Odd as it may seem, especially from their mode of introduction, marriages thus entered into in the opening impressive, and apparently pleasant, are by no means rare, for the most part, productive of much happiness. This is, certainly, attributable, in great measure, to the fact that a Russian girl of the middle class expects very little from his wife: she the richer he is, the less he expects.

The qualities and accomplishments which a German of the same class takes into consideration when selecting a wife, such as education, economy, and the like, the Russian trouble him not his head. A rich husband of the middle class requires nothing from his wife but that she should be handsome, dress with taste, appear elegantly attired the first thing in the morning, and sit all day long upon the sofa, doing nothing, or, at most, reading a novel or setting a purse. He detests to see his wife busied with domestic matters. These are occupations for servants, and should the mistress of the house make them hers, she would lower herself and her husband's eyes, but in those of all around her.—To sit in state and receive company in the Russian lady's sole business. Under these circumstances, the selection of children is of course much less attended to than more desirable. The boys, however, regularly attend the schools, or are sent to board at educational institutions, and as to the girls, that which is wanting in the one or the other, is, as we have already seen, no very great little, that they could scarcely be more bestowed upon their bringing up, it nevertheless is found sufficient. But I certainly do not advise my German friends to seek a wife at St. Petersburg's Whitesuntide Festival.

Wedding presents are not customary in Russia. On the other hand, there is a long-standing matrimonial custom which has been preserved, with some variations, to the present day. I am morning not acquaintance, who boasted of me with unusual precipitation.

"Whither away in such haste?" I asked. "I have no time to spare," was the reply; "I have bread and salt to buy."

"Bread and salt! Have you not both at home?"

"I will tell you another time."

At our next meeting I received an explanation. From time immemorial there has existed among the Russians a custom that a person changing his house should receive from each one of his acquaintance a loaf and some salt. The meaning of the usage may possibly be the knotty wish—May you never in your new dwelling be in want of the two necessaries of life! As the people became more polished and refined, they brought the salt in a silver basket, and the bread on a plate or in a basket. Later still, when cupboards and sideboards for those unadorned receptacles were exchanged for costly ones. The simple gift of bread and salt was presented in boxes and baskets of silver and gold. And at the present day the bread and salt are still preserved, and the custom stands for the contents. To avoid encumbering, the salt-box is replaced by a costly vase, the bread-basket by a service of plate, and other rich present. There is no change, however, in the formula of presentation. Although so unique, by varied humility, the exaggeration and extravagance of the gift, the offer never fails to be kindly accompanied by "Bread and Salt."—*Jerrmann.*

ANSWERS TO RIDDLE LIKELY.—It is true that there is a great deal of beauty in fame here and there, displayed by the ladies of the city of New York, though principally by young people, and those of the middle class. But very small are the demands made upon a man of fortune by such beauty as compared with what would take place in England! Here are no great laws, and in consequence no penalties; and, as a further consequence, no imprisonment for keepers and watchers to be maintained, nor any elaborate devices to prevent escape. There is no hunting, and consequently no need for a squadron of light horse, under the manner of mounted police, lieutenant, and corporal—or for a menagerie of dogs, who devour cold, hound and horse-meat, and need a whole parish. What on earth, then, can a man of fortune do with his money, but keep public benefactors? He has but two fine bad and decent wives, one of an Englishman, the wish to found a family that shall last forever. So, if he do not like his lady-love particularly, he may just as well leave his money to found a college.

EF" A modest contemporary calls veal "an isolated toast!" This is pretty good; but why not extend the comparison? Suppose we term lamb "incipient mutton," and consequence pig "premonitory pork?"

Country Scenes.

A DAY'S FISHING AND A RUN WITH A FRIEND'S HOUND.

Owner of Attached Quadruped (frantically). — Let him go! Give him line! Hold on! Take care! I'm coming with the boating set!"

A RAPID AND FEW DESTROY.—One day last week, while in the vicinity of Peak Hill, we observed a little steam-tug puffing with the laborious task of towing a large raft of pine logs, a raft so large that the little steam-tug which bowed it was as a fly to the ox which it tormented. The logs were all large,—big trees, that in their native forlornness, but winter, brought the profane speculation as to the time the hand of the woodman who felled them, with the little thermometer far down below the freezing point. They were cut from the forests of the Susquehanna River, in Pennsylvania, and were run down that stream during the spring freshet which annually occurs there with the melting of the snow. Arrived at Port Deposit, and fifty miles down, assembled that close on to downward current; then, broken by into convoys of middle size, a boom has been formed to catch them as they were towed through the water. Section after section has been added together, as the boom grew, the whole mass of timber to its destination in the city. A floorpossess vast treasure logs, rafts, and fleets of timber, from to-four feet in length, and almost thirty feet square. They are secured compactly by wooden pins, fastening them to cross poles, and on the log of this immense superstore of timber is raised an equally capacious dwelling. The reader, probably, conjectures that it was designed for every one of our ship-yards; but he is very much mistaken, for here was more pine timber than would be required for a dozen ordinary ships, or the largest frigate that ever floated. We were wrong. The middle raft was purchased by a ship-master to be converted into coal-barges and lumber vessels! This is an absolute fact, and gives a tangible idea of the immense amount of timber annually entirely lost